

OUR DOLLARS ON BOTH SIDES

Continued from First Page.

learning from Americans how English farming methods can be improved.

The itinerary is to include visits to the leading agricultural colleges and Government experimental farms in Canada and the Eastern States. The study of different styles of farming will be investigated on typical farms, wheat in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, fruit at Niagara and in British Columbia and dairy farming in Ontario, Michigan and New York. Lectures by experts on such topics as the feeding of cattle and improvements in strains of cereals will be arranged.

It is proposed that these agricultural tours shall be of two lengths, the longer to cover six months, April to September, the shorter three months, April to June or July to September. The longer tour will enable the farmer to investigate not only seeding but harvesting, and provided he works on a farm or farms under normal conditions, as it is proposed he shall do for about three months of the time, it will cost him not more than the short tour would.

A curious explanation is now given by medical authorities of sudden deaths of automobile drivers and airmen which have hitherto been unexplained. Doctors do not accept sudden heart failure as a sufficient explanation. The real cause is given as carbonic acid gas poisoning due to the pressure on the mouth resulting from driving fast through the air and the consequent inability to expel the poisoned air which has been breathed.

Air once breathed is practically carbonic acid gas. When you are passing rapidly through the air in a car or an aeroplane this suffocating carbonic acid gas is pushed back into the lungs and only a little can get away because of the wall of air pressing into the mouth. So it is rebreathed, and the result is carbonic acid gas poisoning, which produces a kind of narcotic sleep.

Automobilists and airmen, it is urged, should wear a mouth guard with a U shaped tube, the ends of which should open behind the ears and point backward, so that the breath containing the carbonic acid gas could get away. This guard ought to cover the nose also.

People are not likely to come to grief from direct poisoning the first time they drive fast, but in process of time a disease, it seems, is produced. Automobilists who run past their destination without knowing why should beware, for it is a sign that the disease is getting hold of them.

The danger is especially great in winter, when the air is very cold. One cannot inhale such a quantity of air in winter as in summer, for there is a mechanism in the breathing apparatus which prevents too cold air from rushing in and freezing the lungs.

There are people who fancy that it is not a very expensive matter to get into Parliament, but the official figures tell a different tale. A rough estimate shows that every vote polled costs the candidate an average of \$1. The total amount officially returned as spent in the election of 1907 was \$5,834,290. This sum included the expenses of the whole 1,273 candidates, which means an individual average expenditure of \$4,580. Taking the 670 elected members only, the cost of sending each member to Parliament was no less than \$8,795. The principal items of the total for the 1907 election were as follows:

Printing, 4c. 1,000,000
Returning officers' charges, 1c. 1,000,000
Agents, 1c. 1,000,000
Personal expenses, 1c. 1,000,000
Committee rooms, 1c. 1,000,000
Public meetings, 1c. 1,000,000
Miscellaneous, 1c. 1,000,000

Larger as the total is it does not represent the whole sum expended. The cost of a general election is a much wider matter than the candidates' expenses. There are the great political organizations, which spend thousands of dollars on election literature, and there are dozens of other sources of expense which come well within the meaning of the act.

A strict limit is imposed beyond which

the agent cannot go. This limit is fixed by the number of electors. For instance in a borough with 20,000 voters on the register he is authorized to spend \$4,000 and in a county division of the same strength \$8,500. Moreover, he has to see that his candidate's personal expenditure does not exceed \$500, for if it should do so the agent himself must foot the bill for any amount above that figure.

When the usual coronation honors are conferred the women who have been elected Mayors will receive, along with the other Mayors, the further distinction of knighthood, unusual now for their sex. In feudal times knighthood was often conferred on women and the custom was continued when there were no feudal duties attaching to the title. In Tudor days Mary and Elizabeth were knighted before they became queens.

Recent investigation has revealed the fact that the common shark forms no inconsiderable item in the food of fisher folk along the shores of the North Sea. The consumption last year amounted to nearly a million pounds weight.

The fish naturally does not come to market under its proper name, but a first smoked or pickled in strips and in this form is sold as sea-eel. The sharks are captured as they pursue herring or mackerel shoals or lie in wait for ray and plaice along the coasts.

Another coarse and contemptible fish, the pike, is also eaten in large quantities under the name green bones, so-called because of the intense ashen green color the pike's bones take on when cooked. On the shores of the Baltic the devilfish is marketed under the high sounding designation sturgeon trout.

According to Italian law a marriage in order to be valid must be performed by a Mayor personally or by his duly appointed delegate. In large cities where many marriages are celebrated daily the Mayor generally appoints two or three Aldermen to act as his deputies.

About eight years ago French Countess married an Italian gentleman in Rome, and the Alderman Signor Pacelli performed the ceremony at the Capitol. A few years after ward the Countess decided to get a divorce but to her surprise found out that divorce is not admitted by Italian law. The Countess then secured the services of a good lawyer, who after examining the case carefully discovered that the Alderman who performed the marriage in 1902 had been appointed to act as the deputy of the Mayor in 1895 and that when he performed the marriage in question a new Mayor had been elected who had omitted to renew the required letter of attorney.

As the law explicitly states that unless the officer who celebrates marriages is duly authorized by the Mayor the marriages are null and void the Countess is now taking legal action to have her marriage declared invalid. If the case is decided in her favor all the marriages performed by Signor Pacelli, about 10,000 in all, will be null and void as well.

The new observatory at the Vatican has been formally opened. The Pope was not able to attend the ceremonies. Cardinal Mailli, the president of the observatory, in his address to the Pope mentioned briefly the different tasks of the members of the staff.

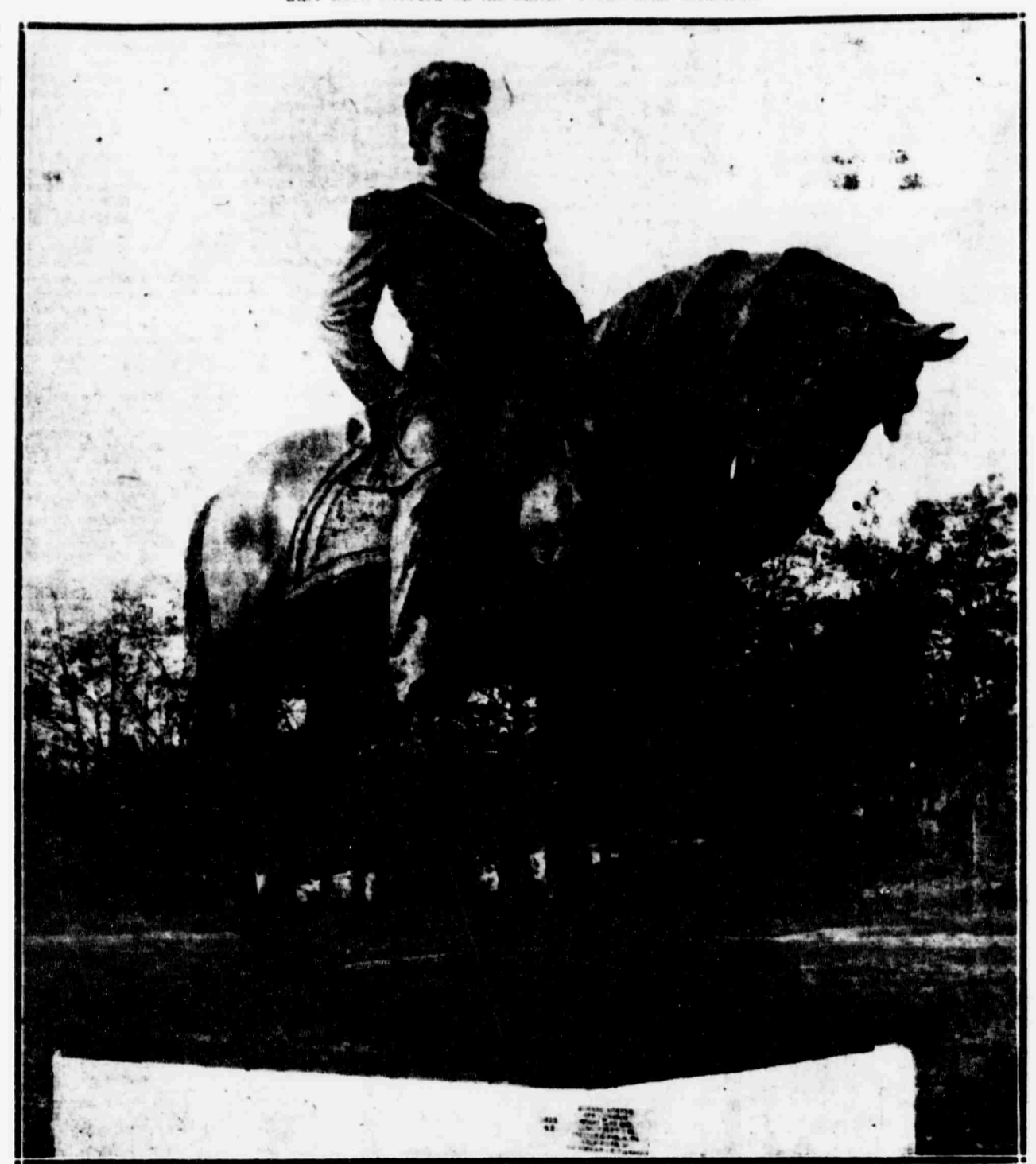
The vice-director, Father Lais, is engaged in measuring the distances between the stars included in the so-called Vatican zone, and he is aided in his calculations by three sisters of charity, who in the seclusion of their convent are engaged in making the necessary mathematical computations. Father Stein is making researches about variable and double stars, in a special monography he proved the falsity of the legend that Pope Calixtus III. excommunicated Hallel's comet.

Father Hagan, lately of the Georgetown Observatory, is engaged on an atlas of variable stars and he is revising the catalogue of colored stars published by the astronomer, Father Secchi. Father Hagan besides is attending to special experiments and studies connected with the rotation of the earth.

The sort of thing that as a rule happens only in the melodrama, the moving picture play or the dime novel has happened

STATUE OF GEN. WINFIELD SCOTT HANCOCK IN FAIRMOUNT PARK, PHILADELPHIA.

The Design the Work of the Late J. Q. A. Ward. The Statue Finished Under the Direction of Daniel C. French. It Has Just Been Erected on the Smith Monumental Memorial.



A bronze equestrian statue of Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock by the late J. Q. A. Ward has just been erected on the Smith Monumental Memorial in West Fairmount Park, Philadelphia.

Mr. Ward, on account of the infirmities of age, was unable to complete the work. It was finished under the direction of Daniel C. French, the New York sculptor. Mrs. Ward, the widow, will receive the money that would have come to her if her husband had been able to execute the work in person.

He plunged in after the girl and rescued her in the nick of time and in finished style. The rescuer is Lord George Wellesley, a son of the Duke of Wellington, and a descendant of the Iron Duke.

He is 29, handsome and a Lieutenant in the Grenadier Guards, a crack regiment. After seeing the girl cared for he went home to Aspley House.

The young man, who is known to his intimates as Browsey, is to get the Royal Humane Society's medal for his act.

The authorities of the city of Hamburg are determined to make their port the greatest in the world. To that end \$50,000,000 is to be spent during the next four years in deepening the channels of the River Elbe and constructing new docks and railroad connecting branches. Several of the existing docks which now only accommodate river craft are to be deepened for seagoing ships and quay space will be cleared for the erection of miles of new warehouses.

The main channel of the Elbe, below Hamburg is to be deepened to 33 feet and to be made a minimum width of 1,233 feet. The connection of the new basins requires a large number of drawbridges and tunneling under the river bed.

The works at the Kohlbrand branch of the Elbe are in Prussian territory, but with the consent of the Bundesrath they will be included in the Hamburg free harbor district. The existing customs line will be pushed back to the west, being marked by a string of barges.

Germany is showing equal energy in extending her inland waterways. Rapid progress is being made with the canal between Berlin and the River Oder, which will make it possible for 600 ton vessels to reach the capital from the Baltic Sea. This canal is in part merely an improvement of the Finow Canal built by Frederick the Great to connect the systems of the Elbe and the Oder.

The improved canal is to have four locks, each with a difference of level of thirty feet, instead of the original seventeen. Each lock takes two 600 ton boats at the same time, and are thus among the biggest in Europe. A ship elevator which will do the work more quickly will afterward be built if traffic justifies the expense.

Not far from Berlin, before the new canal joins the old one, the sandy soil is being found so permeable that the whole canal bed had had to be lined with concrete.

A woman's hat and hair held up the traffic on London's underground railway the other evening. It happened at a busy West End station.

"Passengers of first, please" was the warning of the conductors when a crowd tried to push into a car and others wanted to get out. But one exit was blocked by a tall woman who stuck in the doorway.

She had unfortunately got her gigantic head gear spiked on some protuberance in the doorway on one side, and a batpin fastened her securely to the other. Much advice, polite and otherwise, was given by those who wished to get on and those who were anxious to get off.

Mr. Ward finished a five foot model of the statue, said Mr. French, "complete in almost every detail. He also finished a full model of the figure of Gen. Hancock."

"Edward C. Potter enlarged the horse and mounted the figure on the horse, but everything was done by absolute measurement from the small model by Mr. Ward, the only changes being a few things that Mr. Ward personally directed should be done."

As the statue committee did not care

to wait any longer for Mr. Ward to finish the work, Herbert Adams and I went to Philadelphia, and I promised to have the statue finished this month. That promise was kept and the statue has just been put in place. All the money due on the statue, outside of some necessary expenses, will be turned over to Mrs. Ward.

There still remains to complete the Smith Monumental Memorial in West Fairmount Park the equestrian statue of Major-Gen. McLellan, which is being executed by Edward C. Potter of Greenwich, Conn.

Neighbors testified to hearing screaming and seeing the children in the garden with marks of severe beatings upon their bodies. One day Sophie disappeared and the Egls couple said they had taken her to a boarding school. Afterward they confessed that the child died of heart failure; that they kept the body in the house for five months for fear they should be accused of murder, and that they then buried it in the garden, one night.

There the body was discovered, but the head had been partly cut off and the skull had been battered in. Martha said she had seen the couple beat Sophie on the head and then cut off her head. Martha was in a shocking state of emaciation and neglect, and her body was covered with half healed wounds.

Since the authorities in control of the French match monopoly will do nothing to reduce the price of the matches or improve their quality, although they are willing to make the boxes prettier, Frenchmen have been taking to automatic cigar lighters. So popular have these devices become that the French Ministry of Finance has taken steps to suppress them on the ground that they infringe the match monopoly, and instructions have been given to customs and petrol officials to confiscate any that are seen in use and to take the owners' names and addresses.

Numerous seizures have already been made in the streets and cafes. The other day an inspector stopped a man who was

discovered among a quantity of lumber in the country house of Judge Havass, near Budapest. The painting, which is 3 feet long and 18 inches wide, represents a Venetian girl asleep. Although somewhat damaged, it has been pronounced by experts, including Dr. Bode of Berlin, to be genuine, and it is valued at \$200,000.

A certain Joseph Hausmann found it floating down the Danube in a chest during the great flood of 1835. Judge Havass is connected by marriage with the Hausmann family. The picture, a rolled up canvas, was left in his wife's possession, no one realizing its value. Its existence had almost been forgotten when a chance acquaintance with an artist led to the discovery of its importance.

It was cleaned and found to bear the signature "Titianus fecit." Now Joseph Hausmann's granddaughter is bringing an action to recover it from the present possessor, who is thus debarred from selling it until the case has been decided.

"Simple livers" gone crazy appeared before the courts at Locarno, Italy, last week in the persons of Melchior and Sophie Egls, a Swiss married couple, who were charged with the murder of their four-year-old daughter Sophie and with the ill treatment of another little girl, Martha, whom they had adopted.

The couple are members of the Simple Life and Book to Nature Colony at Ascona, on the Italian-Swiss frontier, where practically no clothes are worn and food is restricted to raw vegetables. This was the mode of life which the couple had been following in a house they hired near Brione. The two little girls had to sleep out in all weathers without any covering.

Children's Furs
Sable Squirrel Fur Sets, pillow and rug shawl muff, throw scarf, others with shawl shape scarf. \$9.95 to \$15.95

Lamb's Wool Sets, trimmed with Angora. (Suitable for holiday gifts) At 95c
White Tinsel Set, pillow muff and shawl collar \$9.95

Women's Fur Coats
Of Fox Skin, lined with Skinner's satin. Large, large collar. \$29.95 to \$50.98

Caracul Coats, 34 in length, shawl collar. \$34.50

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Caracul Coats, 34 in length, shawl collar. \$34.50

Marmot Coats, with shawl collar of beaver. 34 in length. \$38.00

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lighting a cigarette with an automatic lighter in the Rue Royale.

"I want your name and address," he said, "and give me that lighter."

The surrender was made, and the inspector got out his note book.

"My name," said the culprit, "is Klotz. I am the Minister of Finance."

Princess August Wilhelm, wife of the Kaiser's fourth son, has set herself the task of reviving one of Germany's oldest customs, that according to which newly wedded couples immediately after the marriage ceremony plant a couple of oak saplings side by side in a park or by a roadside of their native town.

The town of Mulchhausen, in Thuringia, is the first to respond to the Princess's appeal. A municipal official appears at the church door after every wedding and invites the bride and bridegroom to drive with him in a carriage to a new road near the town and there plant oak saplings.

The tree planting idea was started by a former Elector of Brandenburg with the object of repairing the ravages caused by the Thirty Years War. The Elector forbade young persons to marry until they had planted a number of fruit trees.

Wagner's "Parsifal" drew crowds from all parts of Denmark the other day to the venerable cathedral of Aarhus, the largest church in the country. It was a performance given for charity.

The music was rendered by an orchestra of eighty and a choir of 250 singers, the solo parts being taken by court opera singers. Critics are enthusiastic about the performance, which was such a success that arrangements are now being made to repeat the performance next January at St. Peter's Church, the largest in Copenhagen.

The financial commission of the Russian Duma proposes that if a bachelor will marry he shall be made to contribute something to the exchequer for the privilege of remaining a celibate. A tax upon bachelors is not a novelty in Europe, more than one Balkan State having adopted the idea.

In England such a tax has been imposed, first in 1695, and it continued in operation until 1798. Every bachelor of 25 and every childless widower of five years standing had to pay a shilling a year for five years, and as his position in the social scale grew so also did his contributions.

Toward the end of the eighteenth century unmarried men over 21 who had servants had to pay extra taxes and later to contribute a greater proportion to the income tax. Mr. Lloyd George has worked the principle from the other end by granting remissions from the income tax to fathers of children under 16.

After an absence of more than a century the shrine of St. Louis has been

brought back to Paris. One of the few articles of the kind that escaped the burning pot at the time of the French Revolution, it finally came into the possession of the Zoological branch of the Curator General, and was in the Victoria and Albert Museum and in the Burlington Fine Arts Exhibition of enamels.

On the death of Lord Robert Zuck it was put up for sale and was recently bought by a Frenchman, Georges Henschel, who has a magnificent collection of enamels. This shrine is said to be one of the finest examples of enamel work that ever left the hands of the workers of the Middle Ages. It was probably done about 1342.

The French press is perturbed over a statement that there are twice as many pictures by Rembrandt in the United States as there are in Holland and more than there are in Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Italy, Rumania, Spain and Switzerland put together.

"This," says the *Gazette*, "is a good example of how the artistic treasures of France are crossing the Atlantic."

That France is far behind the United States in the number of Rembrandts is only attested for in the opinion of the writer by the knowledge that the majority of Rembrandts in the world are in museums and therefore not open to the public, in America out of the eighty-eight examples of the great artist's work which are in the country only nine can be seen by the American people, even in the drawing rooms or private collections of great magnates and are only shown to friends and relatives.

Georgette Fontaine, an English girl who lives in the Rue des Vignes in Paris, has found herself condemned to a month's imprisonment for what seems to be a harmless act. She was going to a concert from a few evenings ago, and she decided she would like to have a fiancé. As he happens to be a Frenchman whose station is in her own to show, it occurred to her it would be easy to summon him to her side by breaking the glass of the fire alarm and sounding a call.

She did so and in a few moments the engines came from several directions, all laden with firemen of course, but alas her fiancé was not among them, and more than that all the firemen were angry, and before she knew what had happened she was taken to a magistrate, who proceeded to make the course of true love run unsmoothly by sending her to prison for a month in spite of her tears and protests that she thought it would be a simple way of bringing her fiancé to her side.

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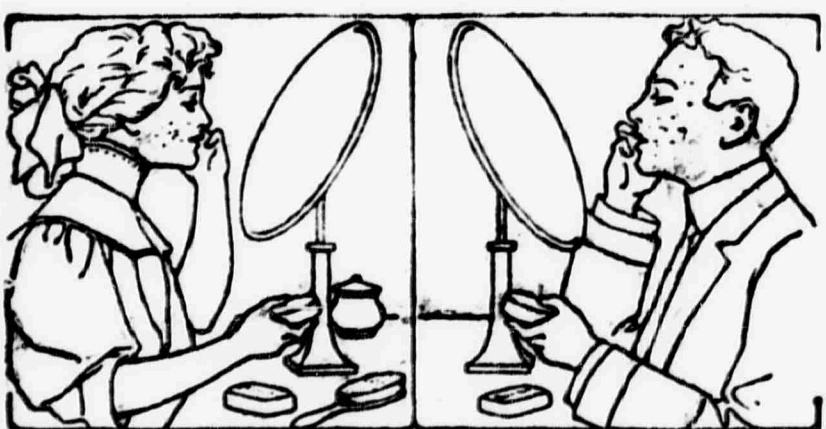
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A painting said to be by Titian has been